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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP  
77 WEST WACKER DRIVE  
SUITE 2500  
CHICAGO, IL 60601-1732

EXAMINER

SHAPIRO, LEONID

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2673

DATE MAILED: 08/04/2004

19

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/905,423

Applicant(s)

PATRICK HAYES

Examiner

Leonid Shapiro

Art Unit

2673

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 April 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1, 3, 5-6, 11-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Amro et al. (US Patent No. 6,507,762 B1) in view of Takechi et al. (JP 09-280557)

As to claim 1, Amro et al. teaches a system comprising: a appliance having memory (See Fig. 5, item 128, in description See Col. 5, Lines 26-28), the memory having stored therein for instructing a consumer how to operate of the appliance (the function and appearance of the graphical interface including control panel) (See Fig. 6B, item 290, in description See Col. 6, Lines 5-9); and a hand-held device having a display (See Fig. 5, item 116, in description See Col. 5, Lines 13-19); wherein the appliance and the hand-held device are adapted to communicate such that the appliance can transmit signals indicative of the electronic document (graphical interface and configuration file in Amro et al. reference) to the hand-held device and the hand-held device can display in the display a representation of the electronic interface (See Figs. 8-9, items 270, 356, 358, 430, 440, in description See Col. 6, Lines 25-42 and Co.7, Lines 3-17).

Amro et al. does not show an electronic document comprising human-readable information how to interact with one or more controls of the consumer appliance for the purpose of operating the consumer appliance.

Takechi et al. teaches an electronic document comprising human-readable information how to interact with one or more controls of the consumer appliance for the purpose of operating (maintaining and repairing) the consumer appliance (See Drawing 1, items 8, 10-13, Detailed Description page 3, paragraphs 0029-0030 and page 4, paragraph 0036).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate teaching of Takechi et al. into Amro et al. system in order enable a repairman to execute repair even when a manual is not at hand (See Col. 4, Lines 49-51).

As to claim 5, Amro et al. teaches a method of displaying information to a consumer relevant to the operation of the appliance (See Fig. 6B, item 290, in description See Col. 6, Lines 5-9), comprising: retrieving an electronic document from a memory resident on the appliance for instructing a consumer how to operate the appliance (the function and appearance of the graphical interface including control panel) (See Fig. 6B, item 290, in description See Col. 6, Lines 5-9); and displaying the document on a hand-held device (See Figs. 8-9, items 270, 356, 358, 430, 440, in description See Col. 6, Lines 25-42 and Co.7, Lines 3-17).

Amro et al. does not show an electronic document comprising human-readable information how to interact with one or more controls of the consumer appliance for the purpose of operating the consumer appliance.

Takechi et al. teaches an electronic document comprising human-readable information how to interact with one or more controls of the consumer appliance for the purpose of operating (maintaining and repairing) the consumer appliance (See Drawing 1, items 8, 10-13, Detailed Description page 3, paragraphs 0029-0030 and page 4, paragraph 0036).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate teaching of Takechi et al. into Amro et al. system in order enable a repairman to execute repair even when a manual is not at hand (See Col. 4, Lines 49-51).

As to claim 11, Amro et al. teaches a readable media having instructions for displaying a information relevant to the operation of an appliance (See Fig. 6B, item 290, in description See Col. 6, Lines 5-9); and a hand-held device having a display (See Fig. 5, item 116, in description See Col. 5, Lines 13-19), the instructions performing steps comprising: transmitting a command to the consumer appliance to transmit to the hand-held device an electronic document for instructing a consumer how to operate the appliance, the electronic document retrieved from a memory resident on the appliance (the function and appearance of the graphical interface including control panel) (See Fig. 6B, item 290, in description See Col. 6, Lines 5-9); and displaying a representation the transmitted electronic document on a hand-held device (See Figs. 8-

9, items 270, 356, 358, 430, 440, in description See Col. 6, Lines 25-42 and Co.7, Lines 3-17).

Amro et al. does not show an electronic document comprising human-readable information how to interact with one or more controls of the consumer appliance for the purpose of operating the consumer appliance.

Takechi et al. teaches an electronic document comprising human-readable information how to interact with one or more controls of the consumer appliance for the purpose of operating (maintaining and repairing) the consumer appliance (See Drawing 1, items 8, 10-13, Detailed Description page 3, paragraphs 0029-0030 and page 4, paragraph 0036).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate teaching of Takechi et al. into Amro et al. system in order enable a repairman to execute repair even when a manual is not at hand (See Col. 4, Lines 49-51).

As to claims 3, 6, 12 Amro et al. teaches hand-held device is a remote control device having commands for commanding the operation of the consumer appliance (See Figs. 8-9, item 360, in description See Col. 7, Lines 18-21).

2. Claim 2 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Amro et al. and Takechi et al. as aforementioned in claim 1 in view of Kolawa et al. (US Patent No. 6,236,974 B1).

Amro et al. and Takechi et al. do not show the appliance as a kitchen appliance and the human-readable information comprise a recipe.

Kolawa et al. teaches the appliance as a kitchen appliance and the human-readable information comprise a recipe (See Fig. 1, items 10,16, in description See from Col. 2, Line 66 to Col. 3, Line 15).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a kitchen appliance and the instruction relevant to the operation of the consumer appliance comprise a recipe as shown by Kolawa et al. in Amro et al. and Takechi et al. apparatus in order to allow appliances to be remotely controlled and read.

3. Claim 4 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Amro et al. and Takechi et al. as aforementioned in claim 1 in view of Morris (US Patent No. 6,353,848 B1).

Amro et al. and Takechi et al. do not show the electronic document in form of mark-up language document.

Morris teaches the electronic document in form of mark-up language document (See Fig. 1A, item 121, in description See Col. 7, Lines 16-18).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use mark-up language document as shown by Morris in Amro et al. and Takechi et al. apparatus in order to allow appliances to be remotely controlled and read.

4. Claims 7-8,10,13-14, 16-17, 23, 25, 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allport (US Patent No. 6,104,334) in view of Takechi et al.

As to claim 7, Allport teaches a method of displaying information to a consumer relevant to the operation of consumer appliance, comprising: receiving at a Web server data that functions to identify the consumer appliance (See Fig. 15, items 10, 65, 420, in description See Col. 22, Lines 10-33), using the data at the Web server to retrieve an electronic document (IR command library) for the purpose of operating the consumer appliance that is identified by the data (load, test, unload) (See Fig. 15, items 10, 65, 420, in description See Col. 22, Lines 25-65 and Col. 8, Lines 60-63), transmitting the electronic document from Web server to a hand-held device whereby a representation of the electronic document is displayable on the hand-held device (See from Col. 5, Line 54 to Col. 6, Line 13 and Fig. 2, item 100, in Description See Col. 11, Lines 17-21).

Allport does not show an electronic document comprising human-readable information how to interact with one or more controls of the consumer appliance for the purpose of operating the consumer appliance.

Takechi et al. teaches an electronic document comprising human-readable information how to interact with one or more controls of the consumer appliance for the purpose of operating (maintaining and repairing) the consumer appliance (See Drawing 1, items 8, 10-13, Detailed Description page 3, paragraphs 0029-0030 and page 4, paragraph 0036).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate teaching of Takechi et al. into Allport system in order enable a



repairman to execute repair even when a manual is not at hand (See Col. 4, Lines 49-51).

As to claim 13, Allport teaches in hand-held device having a display, a readable media having instructions for displaying information relevant to the operation of consumer appliance, the instructions performing steps comprising: receiving the electronic document from a Web server, storing data that functions to identify the consumer appliance (See Fig. 15, items 10, 65, 420, in description See Col. 22, Lines 10-33), transmitting the data to a Web server which uses the data to retrieve an electronic document (IR command library) for instructing a consumer how to interact with the consumer appliance (load, test, unload) (See Fig. 15, items 10, 65, 420, in description See Col. 22, Lines 25-65 and Col. 8, Lines 60-63), displaying a representation of the electronic document in the display (See from Col. 5, Line 54 to Col. 6, Line 13 and Fig. 2, item 100, in Description See Col. 11, Lines 17-21).

Allport does not show an electronic document comprising human-readable information how to interact with one or more controls of the consumer appliance for the purpose of operating the consumer appliance.

Takechi et al. teaches an electronic document comprising human-readable information how to interact with one or more controls of the consumer appliance for the purpose of operating (maintaining and repairing) the consumer appliance (See Drawing 1, items 8, 10-13, Detailed Description page 3, paragraphs 0029-0030 and page 4, paragraph 0036).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate teaching of Takechi et al. into Allport system in order enable a repairman to execute repair even when a manual is not at hand (See Col. 4, Lines 49-51).

As to claim 17, Allport teaches a system, comprising: a hand-held device having a display and memory in which is stored data that function identify a make of a consumer appliance (See Fig. 15, items 10, 65, in description See Col. 22, Lines 10-33), Web site on which an electronic document (IR command library) for instructing a consumer how to interact with the consumer appliance (load, test, unload) (See Fig. 15, items 10, 65, 420, in description See Col. 22, Lines 25-65 and Col. 8, Lines 60-63), wherein the hand-held device is adapted to communicate the data to the Web site to retrieve the electronic document whereby a representation of the electronic document may be displayed in the display (See from Col. 5, Line 54 to Col. 6, Line 13 and Fig. 2, item 100, in Description See Col. 11, Lines 17-21).

Allport does not show an electronic document comprising human-readable information how to interact with one or more controls of the consumer appliance for the purpose of operating the consumer appliance.

Takechi et al. teaches an electronic document comprising human-readable information how to interact with one or more controls of the consumer appliance for the purpose of operating (maintaining and repairing) the consumer appliance (See Drawing 1, items 8, 10-13, Detailed Description page 3, paragraphs 0029-0030 and page 4, paragraph 0036).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate teaching of Takechi et al. into Allport system in order enable a repairman to execute repair even when a manual is not at hand (See Col. 4, Lines 49-51).

As to claim 23, Allport teaches a hand-held device, comprising: a display and memory in which is stored data that function identify a make of a consumer appliance (See Fig. 15, items 10, 65, in description See Col. 22, Lines 10-33), a browser application comprising instructions for retrieving via a network connection an electronic document (IR command library) in a form for instructing a consumer how to interact with the consumer appliance (load, test, unload) (See Fig. 15, items 10, 65, 420, in description See Col. 22, Lines 25-65 and Col. 8, Lines 60-63) that is identified by the data in the memory and for displaying a representation of the retrieved document in the display (See from Col. 5, Line 54 to Col. 6, Line 13 and Fig. 2, item 100, in Description See Col. 11, Lines 17-21).

Allport does not show an electronic document comprising human-readable information how to interact with one or more controls of the consumer appliance for the purpose of operating the consumer appliance.

Takechi et al. teaches an electronic document comprising human-readable information how to interact with one or more controls of the consumer appliance for the purpose of operating (maintaining and repairing) the consumer appliance (See Drawing 1, items 8, 10-13, Detailed Description page 3, paragraphs 0029-0030 and page 4, paragraph 0036).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate teaching of Takechi et al. into Allport system in order enable a repairman to execute repair even when a manual is not at hand (See Col. 4, Lines 49-51).

As to claims 8, 14, Allport teaches a browser application for retrieving and displaying the representation of the electronic document (See Col. 24, Lines 51-65).

As to claims 10, 16, 27, Allport teaches a remote control having a memory in which are stored a library of command codes for commanding the operation of a plurality of different consumer appliances and a set-up program by which the data representative of the consumer appliance is used to select command codes from the library of command codes that are appropriate to command the operation of the consumer appliance (See Fig. 15, items 10, 65, 420, in description See Col. 22, Lines 25-65 and Col. 8, Lines 60-63).

As to claim 25, Allport teaches the network comprises the Internet (See Col. 5, Lines 54-59).

5. Claims 9, 15, 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allport and Takechi et al. as aforementioned in claims 7, 13, 23 in view of Ketcham (US Patent No. 6,195,589 B1).

Allport and Takechi et al. do not show a bar code reader as part of the hand-held device for use in entering the data representative of the consumer appliance and the method comprises receiving the data in a transmission from hand-held device.

Ketcham teaches a bar code reader as part of the hand-held device for use in entering the information representative of the consumer appliance (See Fig. 3, item 54, in description See Col. From Col. 3. Line 60 to Col. 5, Line 3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a bar code reader as shown by Ketcham in Allport and Takechi et al. method in order to allow appliances to be remotely controlled.

6. Claim 18 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allport and Takechi et al. as aforementioned in claim 17 in view of Kolawa et al. (US Patent No. 6,236,974 B1).

Allport and Takechi et al. do not show the appliance, as a kitchen appliance and the human-readable information comprise a recipe.

Kolawa et al. teaches the appliance as a kitchen appliance and the instruction relevant to the operation of the consumer appliance comprise a recipe (See Fig. 1, items 10,16, in description See from Col. 2, Line 66 to Col. 3, Line 15).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a kitchen appliance and the human-readable information comprise a recipe as shown by Kolawa et al. in Allport and Takechi et al. apparatus in order to allow appliances to be remotely.

7. Claims 19-22, 24 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allport and Takechi et al. as aforementioned in claims 17 and 23 in view of Amro et al.

Allport and Takechi et al. do not show the human-readable information comprises multiple linked pages and browser which adapted user manual.

Amro et al. teach hand-held device (a remote control) comprises PDA (See Fig. 5, item 110, in description See Col. 5, Lines 21-24).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that PDA will be able to use the human-readable information with multiple linked pages and browser which adapted user manual in the Allport and Takechi et al. apparatus and method in order to allow appliances to be remotely controlled.

### ***Response to Amendment***

6. Applicant's arguments filed on 04-13-04 with respect to claims 1-27 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Telephone inquire***

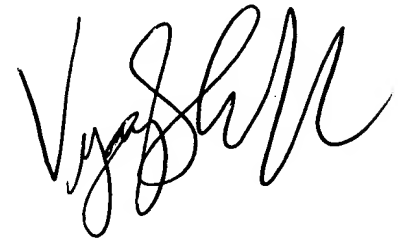
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Leonid Shapiro whose telephone number is 703-305-5661. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 a.m. to 5 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bipin Shalwala can be reached on 703-305-4938. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Ls

07-30-04

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Vijay Shankar', written in a cursive style.

**VIJAY SHANKAR  
PRIMARY EXAMINER**